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The War

THE TOOLS OF FUTURE PEACE

Address by Assistant Secretary Berle [1]

[Released to the press April 4]

GENTLEMEN:

All of us in the State Department welcome any opportunity to meet representative groups of Americans and to take counsel with them. The State Department is the country's first line of defense. It meets foreign problems long before they become acute. It endeavors so to handle affairs that world peace shall be promoted, American interests protected, and the future made as secure as the situation permits. The State Department must make arrangements so that the work of our fighting forces is as easy as possible. When peace approaches, it must bring into existence those agreements which are most likely to make for an enduring peace.

The American State Department has no secret agents. Its work is done in the open. The proposals it makes are submitted to the public opinion of the country, usually through direct submission to the Congress of the United States. We never have gone in for the practice of foreign affairs as described by popular fiction writers. The State Department is the smallest and least expensive department in Washington. Anyone has a right to ask us what we are doing, and everyone gets a prompt and clear answer.

I am proud to have been a member of the Department during the past few years. I think the record would show that, as the World War approached, the country was as well prepared diplomatically as American processes permitted.

[1] Delivered before the Rotary Club of Reading, Pa., Apr. 4, 1943, and broadcast through facilities of the National Broadcasting Company.

II

Let me give a single illustration.

When the Nazi and Japanese warlords in all seriousness concocted their mad scheme to conquer the entire world, we had reason to believe that the United States of necessity would be part of their plans of conquest.

On the Atlantic side, with which I have had most to do, you would find there are two great avenues of attack on the United States. One of them is called, in our trade, the "Northern Bridge". This is the passage from the continent of Europe to England, from England to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland, and so to the North American Continent.

The other great avenue of approach is sometimes called the "Atlantic Narrows". This is the narrowest part of the Atlantic Ocean and lies between the shoulder of Africa, with Dakar at its point, and the shoulder of South America, where lies the Brazilian city of Natal.

These are two arms, encircling a huge Atlantic lake. Under the old rules of land and naval warfare neither of these passages was dangerous. But some of us who have studied aviation, and particularly the rise of the German Luftwaffe, felt that both of these passages could be used by a determined enemy for surprise thrusts at the United States. If we had time to make arrangements and prepare, of course thrusts could be blocked. But if we were not ready, we should find the enemy on our flanks—and the whole Nazi plan of campaign was to thrust before the nemy was ready and, if possible, to prevent him from being ready by fifth-column activities, propaganda, dirty politics, and every

other method known to these evil men. We know now that the Nazis planned attack by both routes.

We tackled both problems. If you followed the news as events took place you will recall that from 1936, at the Buenos Aires Conference, to the present, President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull and Under Secretary Welles, and the State Department worked steadily at bringing the other American republics into a unified plan of defense of the hemisphere. We offered our aid and full cooperation. By 1939, before the war broke out, we had every reason to believe that any Nazi thrust across the Atlantic Narrows from Africa toward South America would be met with stiff resistance; and we firmly expected to be there, helping.

On the northern side we endeavored to strengthen the hands of the British. We had an added reason for doing this. Alone among the great powers, Great Britain had not waited for an attack by the Nazi and Fascist powers. She guaranteed the existence of Poland and served notice on Hitler that if he continued his career of world-conquest he would have to fight not only weak antagonists but England as well. When war did come, in September 1939, we gave to Britain such assistance as we could and shortly thereafter began an all-out rearmament program of our own. When in April of 1940, almost exactly three years ago, Denmark was invaded, with the assistance of the Danish Minister in Washington we began discussions designed to give us the right to protect Greenland. We set up a joint staff group to work out a common defense of Canada. We undertook the defense of Greenland and shortly after, first with the British and later alone, we took over the defense of Iceland. This made safe the Northern Bridge.

The fall of France in 1940 had left Britain alone—the only country to oppose the Nazi forces then raging unchecked on the continent of Europe. Britain for a century has been traditionally our friend; and she also is the great island fortress lying athwart the Northern Bridge. During the summer of 1940 we rushed supplies for the defense of Britain by every means in our power. Both in honor and in self-interest we could have done no less.

At that same time we took note of the fact that though France had been conquered the great French Empire in North Africa had retained a certain amount of freedom of action. We went to work to make sure that North Africa did not enter into the German orbit. The French Government at Vichy of course was virtually imprisoned by the Germans and was being led by cajolery and threat toward the Axis camp. Until an allied army landed in Europe not very much could be done except to hinder and delay the Germans, and this we did at Vichy. But in North Africa we could make connections in the hope that that great territory would one day rejoin the liberty-loving countries of the world. In terms of defense this meant added protection against a German thrust in the direction of South America. In terms of ultimate victory it meant the possibility of entry into the Mediterranean for allied armies and planes.

Thanks in part to these operations, and in greater part to the bravery of the British people, both the Northern Bridge and the Southern Narrows are now secure. With the landing of our troops in North Africa last November that operation was complete; and with it the character of the war changed. The Nazi attackers were now forced to the defense. Instead of being able to strike at will, they can be struck at will—which is not nearly as much fun.

III

This brief bit of history may serve to give you some idea of the kind of thinking and work the State Department has to do. You will recall that it has not always been easy. There were those who attacked us for being unduly friendly to Britain—and I think those critics know now that they were wrong. There were those—there still are—who attacked us for fighting a rear-guard action at Vichy instead of abandoning old Marshal Pétain outright to the Axis. There were others who criticized our maintaining our staffs in North Africa instead

of leaving the field clear for the Germans. Most of those people realize now, I think, that the policy followed was wise.

Certainly the hundreds of thousands of American boys who landed in North Africa know that it was sound policy to work things out so that resistance there was slight and so that they could get at the business of fighting the Axis, who is our enemy, instead of fighting Frenchmen, who are not. This kind of work has to continue until the war is ended.

But besides this the State Department has the primary responsibility for working toward the agreements on which an ultimate peace must be made. In speaking of this I do not wish to give the impression that the war is nearly over. I am clear that Germany has wholly lost the war. But to say that Germany has lost the war does not mean that we have yet won it. The toughest part still lies ahead: a road of blood and sorrow which we must travel relentlessly to the victorious end. In justice to our children we can do no less. We cannot condemn another generation to do this all over again a few years later.

IV

The accords of peace must be submitted to the processes of American public opinion. Their bases are simple, and they are well understood.

There are four great freedom-loving powers in the world. They are the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China. On these four the great structure of a reorganized and peaceful world must inevitably rest.

With Britain we have the ties of a friendship which has been uninterrupted for nearly a century and a half. This is partly due to the friendly understanding which exists between peoples which speak the same language and which have, beyond all others, the great tradition of democracy. But this friendship has likewise been founded on the fact that, in final analysis, British interests and ours have run together: the thing that was best for the United States was likewise best for Britain. We have been stiff competitors in trade—and both of us have prospered on competition. We have toughly argued questions of commercial policy, and probably will do so again. But whenever a crisis approaches, our two great countries draw together automatically.

A strong and victorious Russia is also necessary to the United States. Let me give a bit of history here which ought to be better known in America. If you follow it you will see that in the last century and a half the existence of a strong Russia has proved a major guaranty of American safety.

In the days when Napoleon attempted to conquer the earth his plans included a large slice of the Western Hemisphere. He was never able to realize those plans, principally because a strong Russia which was not partial to his schemes made it impossible for him to divert sufficient force to make good his conquests; and the defeat of Napoleon began with his retreat from Moscow, just as the defeat of Hitler began with his retreat from Stalingrad.

Again, during our Civil War, certain European countries showed a dangerous desire to take advantage of our misfortune and to seize territory in the Americas. One of them actually set up a Hapsburg emperor on the throne in Mexico. At that time the Russian fleet stood by, thanks to the wise diplomacy of Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, acting under the guidance of Abraham Lincoln. This discouraged other European nations from taking advantage of our own tragic struggle and safeguarded the American Continent.

Again, in the War of 1914, the Russian pressure on the East Front undoubtedly prevented Germany from crushing France as she did crush France in 1940. The time which Russia then bought for the Allies at the expense of her own men and blood made it possible for Britain, France, and the United States to meet the Germans in the north of France and roll the German armies backward to defeat.

Finally, the Russian resistance during the past 20 months has without doubt proved the turning point in the present World War. Both Britain and we would have been hard put had

Russia abandoned her resistance in 1941 and 1942.

I think it is thus clear that Russia is an essential part of the chain of American history. This does not mean that we have always felt that we should care to adopt the Russian form of government. We were not interested in the Czarist government at the time of the Napoleonic Wars or at the time of the Civil War. We were glad when the Russians liberated themselves from the rule of the Czars. Americans are not communist, nor ever likely to be. But we recognize that Russia's form of government is a matter for Russia to choose; and none but the ignorant fail to recognize the many advances made for the Russian people by the communist government.

The fourth great cornerstone is, of course, China. She is the oldest and proudest representative of the Asiatic peoples, with a majestic history. She has also been a power for peace and a steady friend of freedom-loving forces in the western world. She has met the rise of Japanese militarism with a steadfast resistance like that of Washington at Valley Forge. Under impossible circumstances she has stood off one of the strongest of modern military powers.

Friendship between China and the United States is and must be the sheet anchor of our policy in the Pacific Ocean. Wisdom, justice, and mere common sense require that China shall be the great eastern power in the framework of peace.

With these four are the gallant company of the other 27 United Nations—and of certain of these a special word must be said. When a great country resists another great country it hopes and intends to be victorious. But when a small nation fights against overwhelming power for its liberty the immediate result is terrible catastrophe. It must expect to be overwhelmed by impossible odds. It must rely on the tenacity of its people, continuing to resist even after its enemy has conquered its armies. It must place its faith in the victory of freedom-loving peoples and in the justice of the world. Many of the United Nations are small countries, weak by military standard, but everlastingly strong in patriotism and in spirit. In combination, their resistance, heroic beyond measure, has made possible the victory we hope to attain.

V

In union, the United Nations, grouped around the United States, Britain, Russia, and China, will be invincible in war. It is my conviction that the same union, carried forward into peace, will make possible the reorganization of a peaceful world.

No one nation can maintain peace by itself, just as no one nation can make itself safe by its own efforts. The attempt to do so would exhaust even the strongest country in a short space of years. It follows that we must work out ways of staying together; and our success in doing it will be the greatest guaranty we can give our children that they in their mature years will not go through the travail of another war.

For that very reason our enemies have used every trick of propaganda to endeavor to create division among the United Nations. From reports reaching us we know indeed that the Nazis and the Japanese warlords have already lost faith in their ability to win a military victory. But they hope to escape the stern justice which awaits them by dividing the freedom-loving countries and so achieving a compromise peace. They will fail, of course; but we know the methods they expect to use.

One such method is the attempt to create in Britain and in the United States fear of Soviet Russia. This is based on the fact that both Britain and the United States are not communist and that their civilizations are firmly built on individualist lines instead of on the collective model. Vague rumors, accordingly, are spread of huge imperial plans supposed to be harbored by Soviet Russia, in the hope that fools will thereby slacken aid to the Russian arms. These efforts of Nazi propaganda are often helped by trouble-makers; for both in Britain and in the United States there are meddlers or loose thinkers or plain liars who like to circulate wild stories, always without evidence, that public officials are not sufficiently friendly to Russia—or else, that they are too friendly to Russia. In Washington we know both kinds of rumors very

well. I make two piles on my desk every morning. One of them is for the type of letter that says, "Beware of Russia"—coming usually from some misguided person who has heard some propaganda scare story. The other pile is for the type of letter or report which says that there is a plot or conspiracy among public officials to hamstring Russia—again, usually from well-meaning but misguided people who have swallowed propaganda from people who, for reasons of their own, want to create trouble between the Russians and ourselves. The latter type, recently, has frequently been built around tales that Britain or the United States or various officials in one or the other were engaged in constructing buffer states against Russia or in building belts of states designed to be hostile to Russia, known by the French name of *cordon sanitaire.*

Of course, the briefest look at the facts swamps both kinds of propaganda. Soviet Russia, when she is victorious, as she will be, and when she has cleared her lands of Nazi troops, as she will, faces a titanic job in rebuilding her own country. She will not, in our judgment, become the victim of any urge to seize great additions to her already huge empire. What she will want—and ought to want—is safety and security for her own country, which has been invaded by barbarians, with the bloodiest results, twice in 25 years. In her reconstruction she will be entitled to all the cooperation we can give; and while she is fighting, the limit of our help is the limit of our capacity. The military operations which have taken place have been of material assistance; and I am convinced that they will be increasingly useful.

The other story which relates to buffer states is built out of plain ignorance. Buffer states used to be dear to the secret diplomacy of a century ago; they were countries set up to keep apart great powers which could not get along together. Today the idea of a buffer state is as dead as a dodo. You cannot have buffer states in air warfare. Any buffer state, or any belt of buffer states, which could be built around Russia could be flown over by a modern air force in a few minutes and probably demolished in a few hours.

The other typical propaganda line is the story that Britain is scheming and plotting to seize the trade of the world and that America must beware. It is true that Britain is a trading nation. She will need all the trade she can get to repair the damage done her by German bombs. American businessmen themselves, for that matter, hope to have expanded trade when the war is over. But neither Britain nor the United States is able to exclude the other from the world markets; and neither country would if she could. The record shows that when British trade expands ours expands likewise, and that when the prosperity of either country fades away both countries suffer. Britain is one of our best markets, just as the United States is one of the best British markets. We are far more likely to collaborate than we are to exclude.

VI

We can dismiss, I think, the lies circulated by propagandists and trouble-makers. We must, indeed; for we have a great deal of very serious and difficult work to do. The job of building, patiently, quietly, and technically, a world peace is beginning now and will probably last a long time. The guiding principles are very simple:

World peace must be insured;
World commerce must be kept moving;
World opportunity must be kept open.

While the principles are simple enough, the actual task brings in a huge range of questions. They will emerge in general discussion from time to time. Some of them you already know: we are at work on the simplest steps of economic cooperation.

The United Nations, in this case at the initiative of the United States and Great Britain, have begun to exchange ideas on the subject of stabilized currency. If commerce is to revive, there has to be some kind of stable money to make commerce possible.

Discussions are about to begin on the problem of food—a problem which interests every

one of us and will do so even more as war takes its toll.

Preliminary studies are being made looking toward a solution of the vast, new problem opened up by civil aviation.

These three discussions are merely the forerunners of a great number of questions which will have to be discussed by experts who can state problems and suggest solutions, and placed before public opinion so that a true meeting of minds may be had. The nature of all the various problems may change and shift as the war goes on; but we are making sure that the hour of victory will not find us unprepared.

I am sure that in spite of the vastness of the task we shall achieve a great measure of success. The American continents have written a happy page in international history through experience in cooperative action between the 21 republics and between the United States and Canada. The development of the great inter-American experiment through the years reached the point where we had achieved peace without empire and where the smallest nation on this hemisphere could cooperate with the largest without fear.

An equally happy page has been written in the development of the British family of nations, the commonwealth which includes Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Here are nations independent yet bound together by common ideals, common interests, and common desires.

The pressures of war have brought these great groups of nations together and have brought them into ever closer relations with the peoples of Europe and of Asia. In our own lifetime we have seen the problems of organization and peace solved between these huge groups. We have reason to hope that they can be solved with other nations and groups of nations as well.

VII

Below these huge problems are always people: your family and mine; our various friends; boys and girls getting through school, getting married, getting jobs, raising families; mature men and women, bearing their part; older men and women, nearing the sunset of life. No one can look soundly and sensibly at foreign affairs unless he looks straight through the screen of governments and diplomats and treaties and pacts, and sees clearly the millions of people, known and unknown, who are striving to live, to work, to serve their country and their kind, to be themselves.

The object of all this huge struggle must be greater security and greater opportunity for all these people, even to the least. When we realize this, it is plain that the selfish interest, the narrow nationalist, the trickster who wants a cheap advantage, the imperialist who wishes to seize the countries of others have no permanent place in modern history.

PRIVATE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTH AFRICA

[Released to the press April 5]

Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, announced on April 5 that some personnel and resources of private organizations are being utilized to a limited extent in initial relief operations in North Africa.

Mr. Lehman emphasized, however, that the necessity for unified operations in the field combined with the extraordinary difficulties of transportation to relief theaters severely restrict and will continue to restrict the extent to which the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations can utilize personnel and services of non-governmental relief or philanthropic groups.

"Four men in the employ of the American Friends Service Committee have been attached to the staff of Mr. Fred K. Hoehler, Director of Relief in North Africa for OFRRO," Mr. Lehman said. "They are Mr. Leslie O. Heath, Mr. Kendal Kimberland, Mr. Eric Johnson, and Mr. David Hartley. Under the control and supervision of Mr. Hoehler these workers of the American Friends Service Committee are providing essential relief for refugees in French North Africa.

"In connection with making available these services, the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia has turned over to my office 25 tons of new and used clothing and bedding for distribution among needy civilians in French North Africa. This gift was accepted by the Treasury Department for my office and will be shipped to Mr. Hoehler in North Africa."

Mr. Lehman said that Mr. James G. Vail, foreign-service secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, additionally has turned over $25,000 to the Treasury Department for use of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations in North Africa. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, through its honorary chairman, Mr. Paul Baerwald, also has turned over $25,000 to the Treasury Department for use of OFRRO operations in the North African theater, he said. Under terms of acceptance of both gifts, use of the funds will be under complete control of Mr. Lehman's office and the chief of the relief mission in the field and will be used for provision of relief on the basis of need without consideration of race, nationality, or political affiliation.

He emphasized additionally that American Red Cross personnel also has provided very material assistance in the initial relief operations in North Africa. Distribution of milk to children in Algeria and French Morocco has been accomplished by American Red Cross personnel working under the direction of Mr. Hoehler, he said.

It was pointed out that use of non-governmental organizations in North Africa on a limited scale was in line with the joint statement of January 9, 1943 by Mr. Lehman, the Honorable Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, and the Honorable Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the President's War Relief Control Board: "While the resources and services of Government will be drawn upon to furnish the primary supplies for mass emergency relief of civilian populations, voluntary organizations rendering essential services will also need to be maintained. . . . Continuation of such voluntary relief work is essential not only as an expression of the generous sympathies of the American people but also as a distinctive service that quasi-public and voluntary agencies can render to complement public resources and services."

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RELIEF FOR AMERICANS DETAINED IN THE FAR EAST

The American Red Cross has been receiving the full cooperation and assistance of the United States Government in its endeavors to arrange for the continuing transmission of relief to American prisoners of war and civilian internees detained by the Japanese in the Far East, including the Philippines,[1] according to information issued by the Department under date of February 1, 1943. Various relief supplies for eventual distribution to these Americans under the supervision of the International Red Cross Committee were shipped by way of Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, on the first voyage from the United States of the motorship *Gripsholm*, under the terms of the American-Japanese exchange agreement. The American Red Cross requested that the cargo be distributed to Americans detained in Manila, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Japan.

The supplies carried on the first exchange voyage of the *Gripsholm* included 20,000 American Red Cross standard food parcels containing evaporated milk, biscuits, cocoa, sardines, oleomargarine, beef, sugar, chocolate bars, powdered orange concentrate, prunes, cheese, dehydrated vegetable soup, coffee, cigarettes, and tobacco. The vessel also took American Red Cross medical supplies valued at $50,000, as well as 1,000,000 cigarettes and 10,000 tins of smoking tobacco for Americans in Japanese prisoner-of-war camps. Under arrangements negotiated through the International Red Cross Committee, the American Red Cross shipped for the War and Navy Departments at the same time a supply of clothing and other necessities for members of the United States armed forces who are prisoners of the Japanese.

[1] BULLETIN of Sept. 5, 1942, p. 741, and Sept. 19, 1942, p. 768.

Word has since been received from the International Red Cross Committee that distribution of these supplies was begun late last autumn and that a portion of the supplies has been shipped to the Philippine Islands. It is expected that on any future voyages of the American exchange vessel additional large quantities of relief supplies will be similarly dispatched for transshipment at Lourenço Marques on board the Japanese exchange vessels. The Japanese Government has not yet consented to the transportation of additional supplies by any other means.

CAPTURE OF PRIZES ON THE HIGH SEAS

By proclamation dated April 1, 1943 (no. 2582) the President extended to the Government of New Zealand "privileges with respect to prizes captured under authority of the said Government and brought into the territorial waters of the United States or taken or appropriated in the territorial waters of the United States for the use of the said Government", New Zealand having already consented to like treatment for prizes of the United States. The full text of the proclamation appears in the *Federal Register* of April 6, 1943, page 4275.[1]

TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES TO OR FROM ENEMY TERRITORY

The transmission to or from enemy territory of private messages or of documents intended for private use is subject to the restrictions hereinafter indicated, which have been prescribed in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of Censorship, and the Alien Property Custodian, to whom the President has delegated certain of his powers and authority under the Trading with the Enemy Act to license acts, transactions, and communications prohibited by sections 3 (a) and 3 (c) of the act.

1. *Documents.* The United States Government does not permit, by open mail, diplomatic channels, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, the transmission from the United States to enemy territory or from enemy territory to the United States of documents intended for private use, such as birth, marriage, or death certificates; divorce decrees; legal notices concerning estates, lawsuits, etc.; powers of attorney; affidavits; deeds to real property; miscellaneous legal documents concerning property or litigation; commissions to take testimony or other documents pertaining to depositions; subpoenas, citations, complaints, or other forms of legal process; or forms submitted in connection with claims for pensions, disability allowances, insurance benefits, etc.

2. *Messages.* With the exceptions stated in paragraphs 3 and 4 below, the United States Government does not permit, by open mail, telephone, telegraph, diplomatic channels, or otherwise, directly or indirectly, the transmission from the United States to enemy territory or from enemy territory to the United States of private messages such as those pertaining to private property, business, estates, or the discharge of financial obligations. (The direct or indirect transfer of funds to enemy territory for the payment of charges arising in connection with private American property, real or personal, in enemy territory, such as taxes, rent, salaries of custodians, insurance premiums, repairs, and cost of packing or storage is likewise prohibited.)

3. *Communication through Red Cross facilities.* Brief paraphrased messages of a personal nature, including welfare and whereabouts inquiries, may be transmitted by telegraph or, where possible, by mail to or from enemy territory through the facilities of the International Red Cross, the American Red Cross, and other national Red Cross societies or those of other organizations or societies licensed by the Director of Censorship. All such messages are subjected to censorship before being forwarded. They are restricted to subjects of a personal nature, such as the welfare and whereabouts of friends or relatives, and will not be transmitted if they contain references to business or financial matters. The facilities of the International Red Cross and other Red Cross societies are available to all

[1] See also BULLETIN of Feb. 6, 1943, p. 133.

persons regardless of nationality. For further information concerning the transmission of messages through Red Cross facilities, application may be made to the nearest chapter of the American Red Cross.

4. *Communication through official channels.* Only in exceptional circumstances will the Department of State undertake the transmission to enemy territory by official telegrams of messages of a personal nature. If satisfied that efforts have been made to communicate through Red Cross facilities and that such efforts have proved unsuccessful, the Department will accept for transmission to enemy territory by telegraph in behalf of nationals of the United States and at their expense brief messages restricted, like those transmitted through Red Cross facilities, to subjects of a personal nature. Before being forwarded, such messages will be paraphrased by the Department of State and subjected to censorship. Only in similar exceptional circumstances will the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Swiss Government protecting American interests in enemy territory transmit by official telegrams messages of a personal nature from enemy territory to the United States.

5. *Communication with prisoners of war and internees.* The foregoing restrictions upon the transmission to or from enemy territory of private messages and documents intended for private use are not construed as modifying or limiting the provisions of title III, section IV, of the convention relating to the treatment of prisoners of war, signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929. Information concerning the procedure to be followed in communicating with prisoners of war or with civilian internees in enemy territory may be obtained by addressing the Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

6. *Enemy territory.* The term *enemy territory* as used herein shall be understood to mean enemy territory as defined in General Ruling 11, issued on March 18, 1942 by the Treasury Department pursuant to Executive Order 8389, as amended. It includes Germany; Italy; Japan; Albania; Austria; that portion of Belgium within continental Europe; Bulgaria; that portion of Burma occupied by Japan; that portion of China occupied by Japan; Czechoslovakia; Danzig; that portion of Denmark within continental Europe; Estonia; that portion of France within continental Europe occupied by Germany or Italy; French Indochina; Greece; Hong Kong; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; British Malaya; Monaco; that portion of the Netherlands within continental Europe; that portion of the Netherlands East Indies occupied by Japan; Norway; that portion of the Philippine Islands occupied by Japan; Poland; Rumania; San Marino; Thailand; that portion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics occupied by Germany; Yugoslavia; and any other territory controlled or occupied by Germany, Italy, or Japan.

The above information was issued by the Department of State under date of March 1, 1943.

PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 6 TO REVISION IV

[Released to the press for publication April 10, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on April 10 issued Cumulative Supplement 6 to Revision IV of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated November 12, 1942.

Cumulative Supplement 6 to Revision IV supersedes Cumulative Supplement 5 dated March 13, 1943.

Part I of this cumulative supplement contains 280 additional listings in the other American republics and 99 deletions. Part II contains 163 additional listings outside the American republics and 8 deletions.

The deletion of the former enemy-controlled bank in Mexico, Banco Germánico de la América del Sud, appears in this supplement. The action of the Mexican Government in vesting this bank and effecting its liquidation has made this step possible.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

[Released to the press April 10]

The Department of State is informing the governments invited to participate in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture that the opening date of the meeting has been postponed to May 18, 1943. The invitation printed in the BULLETIN of April 3, 1943 indicated April 27 as the opening date of the meeting.

The Government has arranged for the exclusive use of The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., for the Conference sessions and for the accommodation of the official delegations.

The President has designated the following delegates to represent the United States at the Conference:

The Honorable Marvin Jones, Judge of the United States Court of Claims and Assistant to the Director of Economic Stabilization; *chairman*

The Honorable Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture

The Honorable W. L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of Commerce

Surgeon General Thomas Parran, United States Public Health Service

Mr. Murray D. Lincoln, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation

The delegates will be accompanied by a few advisers who are especially qualified in their respective technical fields.

It is anticipated that the Conference will be as informal as possible, and in view of the fact that it will be primarily a meeting of technical experts most of the discussions will take place in technical sections or committees. Plans are being made for opening and closing plenary sessions to which press and radio representatives will be accredited.

Mr. Michael J. McDermott, Chief of the Division of Current Information, Department of State, has been designated press-relations officer of the Conference.

[Released to the press April 10]

Invitations to attend the Food Conference have been addressed to the following nations:

United Nations

Australia	Iraq
Belgium	Luxembourg
Brazil	Mexico
Canada	Netherlands
China	New Zealand
Costa Rica	Nicaragua
Cuba	Norway
Czechoslovakia	Panama
Dominican Republic	Philippine Commonwealth
El Salvador	Poland
Ethiopia	Union of South Africa
Greece	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Guatemala	United Kingdom
Haiti	Yugoslavia
Honduras	
India	

Associated Nations

Bolivia	Iran
Chile	Liberia
Colombia	Paraguay
Ecuador	Peru
Egypt	Uruguay
Iceland	Venezuela

The following acceptances have been received to date:

Australia	New Zealand
Bolivia	Norway
Brazil	Panama
Canada	Paraguay
China	Peru
Czechoslovakia	Philippine Commonwealth
Dominican Republic	Poland
Greece	Union of South Africa
Guatemala	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Liberia	United Kingdom
Luxembourg	Uruguay
Mexico	Yugoslavia
Netherlands	

Commercial Policy

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH IRAN [1]

[Released to the press April 8]

I. Signature of the Agreement

A trade agreement between the United States and Iran, negotiated under authority of the Trade Agreements Act, was signed on April 8, 1943 at Washington by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Honorable Mohammed Shayesteh, Minister of Iran. The agreement will enter into force 30 days after completion of the necessary formalities by the Government of Iran, proclamation of the agreement by the President of the United States, and exchange of the appropriate instruments by the two Governments.

It will remain in force for a period of 3 years from its effective date unless terminated earlier under special circumstances. If by the end of the 3-year period neither Government has given 6 months' notice to the other of intention to terminate the agreement, it will remain in force thereafter subject to termination on 6 months' written notice or on shorter notice under special circumstances.

The text of the agreement will be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

Iran is the twenty-seventh country with which the United States has concluded a reciprocal trade agreement under authority of the Trade Agreements Act. It is the second country in the Near East to sign such an agreement, Turkey having been the first. The agreement with Iran is the sixth new agreement to be signed since the outbreak of the present war.

The agreement is designed to facilitate trade between the two countries during the existing emergency, so far as shipping and other wartime conditions permit, and to provide a basis for expansion of trade between the United States and Iran after the war. The reciprocal benefits for which it provides include tariff-reductions and bindings of existing customs treatment by each country on specified products imported from the other, while the general provisions of the agreement give important assurance, among other things, against discriminatory tariff, quota, or exchange treatment by either country of imports from the other.

Iran's leading export products are oil (of which Iran is the world's fourth largest producer), hand-made rugs, cotton, hides and skins, wool, gums, opium, and sausage casings. On the other hand, Iran depends upon imports for sugar, tea, cotton and wool fabrics and cotton yarn, railroad equipment, machinery, iron and steel, automobiles, tires and tubes, motorcycles and bicycles, paper and paper products, lubricating oils and greases, kerosene, and cement.

Trade between the United States and Iran has increased in recent years. Total trade between the two countries, according to United States data, amounted to $11,078,000 in 1929 and fell sharply during the depression years to a low of $3,846,000 in 1932. By 1938 total trade had risen to $12,364,000 but dropped again in 1939 to $8,800,000. It recovered in 1940, when it amounted to $15,113,000.

From 1929 through 1934, United States exports (including reexports) to Iran had an annual average value of $2,068,000 and the value of United States general imports from Iran averaged $4,718,000 a year. From 1935 through

[1] This information has been prepared by representatives of the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Treasury, and the Tariff Commission. These Government agencies, under the reciprocal-trade-agreements program, cooperate in the formulation, negotiation, and conclusion of all trade agreements entered into by the United States under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as extended by joint resolutions of Congress of March 1, 1937 and April 12, 1940.

1940, the annual average value of such exports was $5,817,000 and of such imports, $4,931,000. For the whole period 1929–40, United States exports to Iran were valued at an annual average of $3,942,000 and United States imports from Iran, at $4,824,000 a year.

Imports into Iran of commodities for the use of certain organizations are exempt from the payment of duties. They are not included in the Iranian statistics of imports and are referred to in Iran as "non-commercial" imports. The Iranian trade figures cover only "commercial" imports, that is, other than those just described. United States export figures cover both "commercial" and "non-commercial" shipments as those terms are used in Iran.

Automobiles and trucks, tires and tubes, lubricating oils and greases, and machinery normally constitute about 70 percent (85 percent in the fiscal year 1939–40)[1] of total Iranian "commercial" imports from the United States. Appreciable quantities of exposed motion-picture films, radio receivers and their component parts, and radio-phonographs are also imported from the United States. Total "commercial" imports from the United States in 1939–40 were valued at $2,194,000.[2]

United States imports from Iran are largely typical Iranian handicraft products, especially ornamental articles, and raw materials. The most important item among United States imports from Iran is that of hand-made oriental rugs. Gum tragacanth and various furs, including Persian lamb and caracul, are also important items in the trade.

II. Analysis of the Agreement

The reciprocal concessions provided for in the trade agreement are set forth in schedules I and II appended thereto. Schedule I includes concessions made by Iran on imports from the United States, and schedule II covers concessions made by the United States on Iranian products.

[1] The Iranian fiscal year begins on March 22.

[2] In this analysis figures for Iranian imports for the 1939–40 period have been converted at the rate of one rial equals $0.0545.

A. Concessions obtained by the United States

"Commercial" imports into Iran from the United States of products on which concessions were obtained were valued in 1939–40 at $1,832,000, or 84 percent of total Iranian "commercial" imports from the United States in that year. Approximately $1,711,000 of the Iranian "commercial" imports represents imports of products on which the duty has been removed or reduced or the monopoly tax, imposed under the Iranian law of 1931, has been abolished. About $121,000 represents imports of products upon which the duty is bound against increase.

In addition, the Iranian road taxes on items included in schedule I are bound against increase by the terms of article VI of the agreement. These road taxes were provided for by the Iranian Tariff and Road Tax Law of 1931 and are imposed on all articles imported into or exported from Iran.

Foreign-trade monopolies, which formerly played an important part in Iran's foreign-trade policy, have either been discontinued or modified in recent years, although the Iranian Government still maintains control of foreign trade through the remaining monopolies, exchange-restrictions, and other means. Of special interest to American trade was the automotive-import monopoly. This monopoly has been discontinued, but the monopoly tax, which in effect is an import charge, is still collected. Under the terms of the agreement automotive products included in schedule I will be exempt from this monopoly tax.

Limitations on Iran's external purchasing power, and Iranian tariffs and trade controls, were the principal factors affecting American export trade with that country in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. The official measures to control Iranian foreign trade were, on the whole, of general application, but the clearing arrangements between Iran and certain foreign countries had the effect of affording those countries certain advantages not enjoyed by American exporters. Under the present agreement the United States is assured of non-discriminatory treatment in the applica-

tion of all Iranian foreign trade and exchange-control measures.

Details with regard to products on which concessions are obtained from Iran are given in table A of this analysis.

Automotive Products

In recent years automobiles, buses, truck chassis, parts and accessories, and tires and tubes imported into Iran have been subject to a monopoly tax of 15 percent ad valorem. A headnote to schedule I of the agreement assures that during the life of the agreement imports of these items into Iran from the United States will be exempt from any monopoly tax. In addition, the present moderate rates of duty and road taxes are bound against increase. In recent years the United States has been the chief supplier of most "commercial" imports of these items. Such imports from the United States have ranged in value from $1,635,000 in 1939–40 to $3,851,000 in 1936–37. United States exports of total automotive products, including both "commercial" and "non-commercial" shipments, amounted to $1,813,000 in 1939.

The rates of duty on passenger automobiles are bound in the agreement and range from 2,300 rials each for cars weighing 600 kilograms or less to 4,500 rials each on cars weighing more than 1,200 kilograms. The duty of 4.50 rials per net kilo on buses and station wagons is also bound in the agreement.

The duties on truck chassis are bound in the agreement. They range from 2,600 rials each on chassis having a capacity of 2 tons or less to 3,200 rials each on chassis having a capacity of 4 tons and over. Chassis imported with drivers' cabs are subject to a surtax of 15 percent, and if the trucks are imported complete the surtax amounts to 50 percent of the import duties chargeable. The agreement binds this surtax against increase.

"Commercial" imports of passenger cars, station wagons, buses, and truck chassis into Iran from the United States were valued in 1939–40 at $451,300. United States exports of these products in 1939, including both "commercial" and "non-commercial" shipments, were valued at $638,000.

The duty of 7.50 rials per net kilo on spare parts and separate pieces for automobiles, autobuses, and autocars (station wagons), trucks, and tractors has been bound. The duties of 1 and 2 rials per net kilo on automobile springs of leaf and coil types, respectively, and the duty of 30 rials per net kilo on electrical equipment for vehicles are bound in the agreement. In 1939–40 "commercial" imports of parts and springs from the United States were valued at $151,000. Data on imports of electrical equipment are not available.

The duties of 4 rials per net kilo and 3 rials per net kilo, respectively, on inner tubes and on tire casings are bound in the agreement. The United States has usually been the principal supplier of these items. In 1939–40 "commercial" imports from the United States were valued at $1,033,000.

Agricultural and Industrial Machinery

The moderate rates of duty and the road taxes on the following items are bound in the agreement: agricultural sprayers; hydraulic presses; plows and threshers; machinery for grinding, milling, and cleaning cereals and certain other foods; mechanical refrigerating and air-conditioning apparatus; motors (other than motors for cycles, automobiles, airplanes, and boats) and their separate parts; water, steam, and other pumps and their separate parts; and cotton gins. Tractors of all kinds are bound on the free list. In 1939–40 "commercial" imports into Iran from the United States of these items (except mechanical refrigerating and air-conditioning apparatus, for which separate data are not available) were valued at about $24,000. United States exports of all these products were valued at $568,000 in 1939.

Radio Receiving Sets, Including Radio-Phonographs and Radio Tubes, and Typewriters and Parts

The duty on radio receiving sets is reduced from 70 rials per net kilo to 35 rials per net

kilo, and the road tax of 2 rials per gross kilo is bound against increase. The combined rates are reduced by 49 percent. The duty on radio tubes is reduced from 250 rials per net kilo to 125 rials per net kilo, and the road tax of 5 rials per gross kilo is bound. The combined rates are reduced by 49 percent.

The tariff rates on typewriters weighing 10 kilos or less each and on those weighing more than 10 kilos each are 24 rials and 18 rials per net kilo, respectively. These rates, together with the road tax of 2 rials per gross kilo on each classification, are bound by the agreement, as are the duty of 30 rials per net kilo and the road tax of 2 rials per gross kilo on separate parts for typewriters.

In 1939–40 "commercial" imports of all these items from the United States were valued at $74,500.

Lubricating Oils and Greases

Iran, although a major world producer of petroleum, imports such specialized products as lubricating oils and greases. The duty of 0.20 rials per gross kilo and the road tax of 0.09 rials per gross kilo are bound in the agreement. Iran's "commercial" imports of these products from the United States in 1939–40 were valued at $47,000.

Developed Sound or Colored Motion-Picture Films

The duty of 250 rials per net kilo and the road tax of 5 rials per gross kilo on developed sound or colored motion-picture films are bound in the agreement. The United States is the chief supplier of the Iranian market. Imports of motion-picture film from the United States in 1939–40 were valued at $38,000.

Fruits and Vegetables

The duty of 4 rials per gross kilo on canned asparagus is removed by the agreement, and the road tax of 5 rials per gross kilo is bound against increase. The reduction in the combined tariff rate and road tax amounts to 44 percent. Likewise, the duty of 3 rials per gross kilo on canned fruits is removed and the road tax of 5 rials is bound against increase; the reduction in the combined rates amounts to 38 percent. The import duties and road taxes on fresh and dried apples and pears are bound against increase. The Iranian market for United States foodstuffs has been limited.

B. CONCESSIONS ON IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Iranian products imported into the United States, on which concessions are made in the agreement, were valued in 1939 at $4,267,000, or 95 percent of the value of total United States imports from Iran in that year. Of this amount, approximately $2,289,000, or 54 percent of the total, is accounted for by products on which duties are reduced in the agreement or bound against increase and the remainder is accounted for by Iranian products for which existing duty-free status is bound.

Duty-Reductions

Oriental Rugs (par. 1116 (a))

Rugs of the type commonly known as "oriental" constitute by far the most important Iranian product, in point of trade value, on which the duty is reduced in the trade agreement. While tariff paragraph 1116 (a) covers all rugs not made on power looms, more than 90 percent of the hand-made rugs that are imported into the United States come from Iran and China. Iran is the principal source, having supplied 78 percent of all United States imports in 1939. Rugs and carpets made on power looms are not included in the concession even though their pattern is oriental.

Oriental rugs were dutiable at 50 cents per square foot but not less than 45 percent ad valorem in the Tariff Act of 1930. In the trade agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939, the rate was reduced to 30 cents per square foot but not less than 45 percent ad valorem. The rate under the agreement with Iran is further reduced to 25 cents per square foot but not less

than 22½ percent ad valorem. The ad-valorem equivalent of the 1930 rate ranged from 53 to 87 percent in the period 1931–38; that of the Turkish agreement rate was 48 percent in 1940. On the basis of 1940 imports the ad-valorem equivalent of the rate established in the agreement with Iran would have been 31 percent. The lowest rate of duty possible under the agreement with Iran is $2.25 per square yard, almost equal to the 1939 average value of domestically produced, machine-made wool rugs and carpets.

The production of hand-made rugs is an important industry in Iran, and such rugs constitute that country's second most important commercial export. Through 1936 oriental rugs accounted for over 70 percent of the total value of United States imports from Iran. In recent years the relative importance of oriental rugs as an import from Iran has declined, but in 1940 they still made up slightly more than 30 percent, by value, of total imports into the United States from Iran.

The United States does not produce hand-made rugs of the type made in Iran. Oriental hand-made carpets and rugs do not compete, generally, with United States machine-made wool carpets and rugs which in 1939 had gross sales of 61.8 million square yards, with an average value of $2.39 per square yard. In the same year imports of oriental rugs totaled only 361,000 square yards, with an average foreign value of $7.13 per square yard, on which an average duty of $3.63 per square yard was paid.

Since the duty-reduction in the agreement with Turkey in 1939, prices of both imported and domestic rugs have advanced; but imports in 1940 were no greater than those in 1937 and were very much smaller than those in 1929 and in 1933.

Opium (par. 59)

The importation of opium into the United States, as well as its processing and distribution within this country, is strictly controlled by the Bureau of Narcotics of the Department of the Treasury. It is therefore not to be expected that a change in the rate of duty will have any great effect on the total volume of trade.

The rate of duty on opium containing 8.5 percent or more of anhydrous morphine was $3 per pound under the Tariff Act of 1930. Under the trade agreement with Iran the rate is not less than $1.80 nor more than $3 per pound of opium, depending upon the content of anhydrous morphine in the opium. The rates on opium are calculated on the basis of $18 per pound of anhydrous morphine contained therein. Since 1930 the ad-valorem equivalent of the $3-per-pound rate has varied between 64 percent and 142 percent.

Most opium imported into the United States has contained from 10 to 14 percent of morphine. Iranian opium, usually containing about 11 percent of morphine, was consequently under some competitive disadvantage as compared with the more concentrated product. Under the agreement 11-percent opium will pay a duty of $1.98 per pound and 14-percent opium will pay $2.52, whereas the old rate in each case would have been $3 per pound. The agreement rate will thus remove the competitive disadvantage to Iranian opium without discriminating against other suppliers.

A note from the Iranian Minister, signed in connection with the agreement, states that it has been explained (1) that it is the policy of the United States Government to issue permits for the importation of opium only from countries which have established systems of import permits and export authorizations at least equivalent to that described in the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19, 1925, and (2) that in accordance with this policy the issuance of permits for the importation of opium into the United States from Iran will depend largely upon the measures taken by the Government of Iran for effectively controlling traffic in opium.

The note further states that the Iranian Government is in full accord and sympathy with the international efforts to suppress contraband

traffic in opium and declares its intention to establish at an early date any additional regulations which may be necessary to confine the trade in opium produced in Iran to legitimate international channels.

Cashmere-Goat Hair (par. 1102 (b))

The Tariff Act of 1930 provided various rates of duty for the hair of Cashmere goats and of other animals, according to whether the hair was imported in the grease, washed, scoured, on the skin, or sorted but not scoured. The basic rate was 34 cents per pound of clean content on hair in the grease or washed. This rate on Cashmere-goat hair was equivalent to 43 percent ad valorem in 1939, assuming that hair imported from China and Iran was Cashmere-goat hair.

The agreement with Iran reduces the duty on hair of the Cashmere goat but not on that of other animals dutiable under paragraph 1102 (b). The rates on Cashmere-goat hair imported in the different forms are reduced by 16 cents per pound, giving a basic rate of 18 cents per pound on clean content of such hair in the grease or washed.

There is no domestic production of Cashmere-goat hair. In recent years imports have varied greatly from year to year. Imports of 80,000 to 100,000 pounds actual weight, or with a value of $50,000, have been considered large for one year. Iran has become more important as a source of supply since ordinary trade routes to China have been cut.

Copperware (par. 339)

The duty on copper utensils and ware was reduced from 40 percent ad valorem to 35 percent ad valorem in the agreement with the United Kingdom and is further reduced to 30 percent ad valorem in the agreement with Iran. United States production of copper articles, including copper cooking utensils, is important. Imports, on the other hand, have been small, having a total value of $106,715 in 1939. Imports include both utilitarian articles and ornamental novelty and art goods, with the ornamental types predominating among imports from Iran. Such imports from Iran, valued at $5,886 in 1939, include engraved and metal-inlaid trays, bowls, and like articles.

Dried Barberries (par. 736)

The duty on dried barberries is reduced from 2½ cents per pound to 1¼ cents. In the United States dried barberries are not produced commercially but there is a limited demand for their use in preserving.

Apricot and Peach Kernels (par. 762)

Duties on apricot and peach kernels are reduced from 3 cents per pound to 2½ cents per pound. These kernels are produced in and exported from the United States. Imports, much smaller in volume than exports, have been chiefly sweet-apricot kernels, formerly mostly from China but recently also from Iran. Imports in 1939 were valued at $33,000 and exports at $564,034.

Block-Printed Cotton Articles (pars. 911 (a) and (b) and 1529 (a))

Duties on cotton household articles block-printed by hand are reduced as follows in the agreement:

Article	Paragraph	1930 rate	Agreement rate
Quilts and bedspreads	911(a)	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
Tablecloths, napkins, etc.	911(b)	30% ad val.	15% ad val.
Either of above, with fringe.	1529(a)	90% ad val.	45% ad val.

The reductions apply only to articles block-printed by hand. There is no commercial production of such articles in the United States. Imports of so-called "Persian prints" have come from Iran and India.

Cut Turquoises (par. 1528)

The duty on turquoise, cut but not set, is reduced from 10 to 5 percent ad valorem. Some of the most highly prized turquoise comes from Iran. Imports from Iran, not separately reported but included with other gem stones, are estimated to have a value of about $1,000 per year.

Cigar and Cigarette Boxes (par. 1552)

Skilled Iranian artisans produce beautiful and typical articles of inlaid wood and of engraved and inlaid silver. The duty on these distinctive products is reduced from 60 percent ad valorem on cigar and cigarette boxes to 30 percent ad valorem on such boxes of wood when valued at 50 cents or more each and on such boxes of silver when valued at 40 cents or more per ounce. Statistics of imports under the new categories are not available, but such imports are known to have been small.

Dutiable Items Bound at Present Rates

Dates (par. 741)

Dates in packages weighing 10 pounds or more each are dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 at 1 cent per pound when imported with pits and at 2 cents per pound when imported with pits removed. These rates are bound in the agreement with Iran.

About 10 percent of apparent domestic consumption of dates in 1939 and about 20 percent in 1940 was supplied by domestic production. The domestic yield amounted to about 12 million pounds a year in 1940 and 1941 and is expected to increase.

Iraq has been the chief source of imports, with Iran second and increasing in importance. For the period 1936–39 the ad-valorem equivalent of the 1-cent rate was about 30 percent and that of the 2-cent rate, about 53 percent.

Pistache Nuts (par. 761)

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 pistache nuts in the shell were dutiable at 2½ cents per pound and shelled pistache nuts at 5 cents per pound. Under the agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939, these rates were reduced by one half and the reduced rates are bound in the agreement with Iran. The ad-valorem equivalents of these rates averaged 7.7 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively, on 1940 imports. There is no commercial production of pistache nuts in the United States.

Sturgeon Caviar (par. 721 (d))

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 sturgeon caviar is dutiable at 30 percent ad valorem, and this rate is bound in the agreement with Iran. The domestic catch of sturgeon and the production of domestic sturgeon caviar are very small. Imports since 1937 have been greatly curtailed.

A fishing company operating in the southern Caspian Sea is owned jointly by Iran and the Soviet Union. Imports of sturgeon roe produced by this company have been reported in United States customs data as coming from the Soviet Union.

Items Bound Duty-Free

The agreement with Iran binds a number of products on the United States free list. Items bound free for the first time follow:

Product and tariff paragraph	Value of total United States imports in 1939 (in thousands of dollars)
Asafetida, crude (par. 1602)	10
Crude bristles (par. 1637)	----------
Turquoise, uncut (par. 1668)	Not available
Quince seed (par. 1669)	68
Madder (par. 1670)	Not available
Saffron (par. 1670)	78
Badger furs (par. 1681)	42
Jackal furs (par. 1681)	(a)
Gum tragacanth (par. 1686)	1,264
Natural gums and resins, n.s.p.f. (par. 1686).	198
Iron ore for pigments (par. 1700)	Not available
Cummin seed (par. 1768)	74
Antique rugs (par. 1811)	71

[a] Less than $500.

The following products, bound free in the agreement with Iran, had previously been bound free in one or more trade agreements:

Product and tariff paragraph	Value of total United States imports in 1939 (in thousands of dollars)
Fox (other than silver or black) furs (par. 1681).	3, 313
Persian-lamb and caracul furs (par. 1681)	15, 974
Other lamb and sheep furs (par. 1681)	1, 762
Goat and kid furs (par. 1681)	613
Marten furs (par. 1681)	2, 290
Wolf furs (par. 1681)	190
Casings of sheep, etc. (par. 1755)	6, 201

Details with regard to imports into the United States on which concessions are made in the agreement are given in table B of this analysis.

C. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND EXCHANGE OF NOTES

The general provisions of the agreement embody the basic principle of equality of treatment essential to the development of international trade upon a sound and non-discriminatory basis. They define the obligations assumed by each country in making tariff concessions to the other, set forth reciprocal assurances of non-discriminatory treatment with respect to all forms of trade-control, and include provisions relating to various other matters affecting the trade between the two countries.

Provisions Relating to Treatment of Trade in General

Article I provides that the United States and Iran shall accord to each other unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to customs duties and related matters. This means that each country obligates itself to extend to the other, immediately and without compensation, the lowest rates of customs duties which are granted to any other country, either by autonomous action or in connection with a commercial agreement with a third country.

Article II of the agreement provides that internal taxes or charges levied in either country on products imported from the other shall not be higher than those imposed on like articles of domestic or of other foreign origin.

Article III applies the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to import quotas, prohibitions, and other forms of restriction on imports. Any such restriction is to be based upon a predetermined quantity of imports of the article from all sources, i.e., a global quota. If either country establishes such restrictions and if any third country is allotted a share of the total amount of permitted importations of any article, the other party to the agreement shall also, as a general rule, be allotted a share based upon the proportion of the total imports of such article which that country supplied in a previous representative period, account being taken of any special factors affecting the trade.

Article IV extends the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to any form of exchange-control by either country over the transfer of payments for imports originating in the other. The article provides that the Government of either country shall accord to any product originating in the other, in regard to restrictions or delays on payments, exchange rates, and taxes or charges on exchange transactions, treatment no less favorable than that accorded to the like product originating in any third country.

Article V extends the principle of non-discriminatory treatment to foreign purchases by the Government of either country or by exclusive agencies established, maintained, or sponsored by either Government.

Provisions Relating to Concessions

Articles VI and VII of the agreement relate to the tariff concessions granted by Iran and the United States, respectively, on products of the other country. They provide that the products included in the schedule of concessions granted by either country shall, upon importation into the other, be exempt from ordinary customs duties higher than those specified in the schedule and from all other charges, imposed

on or in connection with importation, in excess of those imposed on the day of signature of the agreement or required to be imposed thereafter by laws in force on that day.

Article VIII permits either country, notwithstanding the provisions of articles VI and VII, to impose on any product imported from the other country an import charge equivalent to an internal tax imposed on a similar domestic product or on a commodity from which the imported product has been made.

The agreement does not include the undertaking, contained in most other agreements, that no quantitative restrictions shall be imposed on importations from the other country of any products listed in the schedules included in the agreement. However, United States trade with Iran has not been restricted by import quotas, and article IX provides that if the Government of either country considers that an industry or the commerce of that country is prejudiced or any object of the agreement is nullified or impaired as a result of any circumstance or of any measure taken by the other Government, whether or not such measure conflicts with the terms of the agreement, the latter Government shall sympathetically consider such representations or proposals as may be made by the former Government. If agreement is not reached within 30 days after such representations or proposals have been received the Government making them shall be free, within 15 days after the expiration of the 30 days, to terminate the agreement in whole or in part on 30 days' written notice. This article would, of course, apply to other measures as well as to import quotas on scheduled items.

Provisions as to Application of the Agreement

Article X provides that the agreement shall apply on the part of each country to its customs territory. The most important territories and possessions of the United States that are included in its customs territory are Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The most-favored-nation provisions of the agreement will, however, apply also to those possessions of the United States which have separate tariff jurisdictions, including the Philippines, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the island of Guam.

Article XI excepts from the application of the agreement special advantages which may be granted by the Government of either country to adjacent countries to facilitate frontier traffic, and advantages accorded to any third country as a result of a customs union. There is also included the usual exception relating to special advantages accorded by the United States and its territories and possessions or the Panama Canal Zone to one another or to Cuba.

Article XII provides that nothing in the agreement shall prevent the adoption or enforcement by either country of measures imposed on humanitarian grounds or relating to imports or exports of gold and silver, sanitary regulations for the protection of human, animal, and plant life, or measures relating to public security, for the enforcement of police or revenue laws, relating to neutrality, or imposed for the protection of the country's essential interests in time of war or other national emergency.

Article XIII declares that the purpose of the agreement is to grant mutual and reciprocal concessions and advantages designed to promote commercial relations between the two countries and states that its provisions shall be complied with and interpreted in accordance with this spirit and intention.

Article XIV provides that the agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the exchange of the President's proclamation of the agreement and the corresponding Iranian instrument.

Article XV provides that the agreement is to remain in force for a term of 3 years unless terminated earlier in accordance with the provisions of article IX. If neither Government has given the other notice of intention to terminate the agreement at least 6 months prior to the expiration of this term, it will continue in force thereafter, subject to termination on 6 months' notice or in accordance with the provisions of article IX.

TABLE A

,Itemized List of Tariff Concessions Obtained From Iran (Schedule I)

Note: The existing monopoly tax of 15 percent ad valorem is removed from imports of tires and tubes, springs for automotive vehicles, passengers cars, autobuses and autocars (station wagons), chassis, and spare parts and accessories, the only items in the schedule to which this tax applies. Article VI of the agreement provides, among other things, for the tariff concessions specified in this table and for the binding of the existing road tax on all items in the schedule. The value of Iranian imports from the United States is converted to thousands of United States dollars from thousands of rials at the following official rates of exchange: 1 rial equals $0.0545 in the 1939–40 period and $0.058 in the 1940–41 period. Total Iranian imports from the United States are reported as only half as large in value as total United States exports to Iran; however, imports into Iran which are specially exempted from duty are not included in the former figure but are included in the latter figure. These duty-free imports from the United States consist mostly of automobiles and trucks, machinery and parts, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. N.K. means net kilo; G.K. means gross kilo; n.a. means statistics not available.

Iranian tariff			Description of article	Unit [a]	Tariff rate (rials)		Road tax [b] (rials)	Reduction in combined tariff rate and road tax (percent)	Iranian imports from U.S., 12 months beginning March 22 (in thousands of dollars)	
Section	Chapter	Number			Before agreement	After agreement			1939–40	1940–41
II	8	95	Fresh and dried apples	N.K.	0.30	0.30	0.50	Bound	[c] 11	[c] 9
II	8	96	Fresh and dried pears	N.K.	0.40	0.40	0.50	Bound		
IV	20	ex292	Asparagus in cans or other sealed containers	G.K.	4.00	Free	5.00	44	[d] 2	[d] 0.5
IV	20	293	Preserved fruits in cans or other sealed containers	G.K.	3.00	Free	5.00	38	[e] n.a.	[e] n.a.
V	27	395	Lubricating oils and greases of all kinds for machines, engines, and means of transportation.	G.K.	0.20	0.20	0.09	Bound	47	50
VI	29	666	Developed sound or colored motion-picture films; positive or negative.	N.K.	250.00	250.00	5.00	Bound	[f] 38	[f] 45
			Note: Motion-picture films developed and ready for exhibition are subject to the duty indicated even if imported temporarily.							
VIII	39	842	Inner tubes and interliners for vehicles	N.K.	4.00	4.00	1.00	[g] Bound	783	831
VIII	39	843	Pneumatic casings	N.K.	3.00	3.0	1.00	[g] Bound	250	181
XV	63	ex1526	Springs having one or more leaves, for automotive vehicles.	N.K.	1.00	1.00	0.50	[g] Bound	14	22
XV	63	ex1527	Coil springs for automotive vehicles	N.K.	2.00	2.00	1.00	[g] Bound	([h])	–
			Motors (other than motors for cycles, automobiles, airplanes and boats), and their separate parts, weighing each:							
XVI	72	1746	100 kilos or less	N.K.	2.00	2.00	0.50	Bound	2	3
XVI	72	1747	More than 100 kilos and up to 300 kilos	N.K.	1.50	1.50	0.25	Bound	2	1
XVI	72	1748	More than 300 kilos and up to 500 kilos	N.K.	1.20	1.20	0.25	Bound		
XVI	72	1749	More than 500 kilos and up to 1,000 kilos	N.K.	1.00	1.00	0.15	Bound	7	–
XVI	72	1750	More than 1,000 kilos and up to 2,500 kilos	N.K.	0.80	0.80	0.15	Bound	6	30
XVI	72	1751	More than 2,500 kilos and up to 5,000 kilos	N.K.	0.60	0.60	0.15	Bound		
XVI	72	1752	More than 5,000 kilos	N.K.	0.50	0.50	0.15	Bound		
			Water, steam, and other pumps for water and other liquids, and their separate parts, weighing each:							
XVI	72	1771	100 kilos or less	N.K.	4.00	4.00	0.50	Bound	[d] 7	[d] 22
XVI	72	1772	More than 100 kilos and up to 300 kilos	N.K.	3.00	3.00	0.25	Bound		
XVI	72	1773	More than 300 kilos and up to 750 kilos	N.K.	2.50	2.50	0.25	Bound		
XVI	72	1774	More than 750 kilos and up to 1,500 kilos	N.K.	2.00	2.00	0.15	Bound		
XVI	72	1775	More than 1,500 kilos and up to 3,000 kilos	N.K.	1.50	1.50	0.15	Bound		
XVI	72	1776	More than 3,000 kilos	N.K.	1.00	1.00	0.15	Bound		
XVI	72	1783	Agricultural sprayers	N.K.	1.00	1.00	0.25	Bound		
XVI	72	1789	Hydraulic presses	N.K.	0.75	0.75	0.15	Bound		
XVI	72	ex1802	Plows and threshers	N.K.	0.30	0.30	0.10	Bound		
XVI	72	1803	Machines and appliances for grinding, milling, hulling, bolting, and other operations to clean cereals, food grains, legumes with pods, etc.	N.K.	0.40	0.40	0.10	Bound		

TABLE A—Continued

Iranian tariff			Description of article	Unit [a]	Tariff rate (rials)		Road tax [b] (rials)	Reduction in combined tariff rate and road tax (percent)	Iranian imports from U.S., 12 months beginning March 22 (in thousands of dollars)	
Section	Chapter	Number			Before agreement	After agreement			1939–40	1940–41
			Mechanical refrigerating and air-conditioning machinery and apparatus:							
XVI	72	ex1814	Household units	N.K.	6.00	6.00	1.00	Bound		
			Others, weighing each:							
XVI	72	ex1815	100 kilos or less	N.K.	6.00	6.00	1.00	Bound	[f] n.a.	[f] n.a.
XVI	72	ex1816	More than 100 kilos and up to 500 kilos	N.K.	3.00	3.00	0.50	Bound		
XVI	72	ex1817	More than 500 kilos	N.K.	2.00	2.00	0.25	Bound		
XVI	72	ex1834	Machines for cleaning and carding cotton (cotton gins).	N.K.	0.50	0.50	0.15	Bound	([h])	([h])
			Typewriters, weighing each:							
XVI	72	1858	10 kilos or less	N.K.	24.00	24.00	2.00	Bound		
XVI	72	1859	More than 10 kilos	N.K.	18.00	18.00	2.00	Bound	[i] 0.5	[i] 0.2
XVI	72	ex1863	Separate parts for typewriters	N.K.	30.00	30.00	2.00	Bound		
XVI	73	1898	Electrical equipment for signaling, driving, lighting, and ignition; for vehicles, such as headlights and rear and side lights; warning signals; turn indicators and windshield wipers for automobiles; dynamos and dynamo motors; spark plugs; magnetos and similar articles.	N.K.	30.00	30.00	2.00	[e] Bound	n.a.	n.a.
XVI	73	1910	Radio tubes	N.K.	250.00	125.00	5.00	49	2	4
XVI	73	1911	Radio receiving sets, including radio-phonographs	N.K.	70.00	35.00	2.00	49	72	179
XVII	75	1962	Tractors of all kinds		Free	Free	0.15	Bound	([h])	([h])
			Passenger cars, including sport models, weighing each:							
XVII	75	1963	600 kilos or less	Each	2,300.00	2,300.00	0.50	[e] Bound	-	-
XVII	75	1964	More than 600 kilos and up to 1,200 kilos	Each	3,200.00	3,200.0	0.50	[e] Bound	0.3	2
XVII	75	1965	More than 1,200 kilos	Each	4,500.00	4,500.00	0.50	[e] Bound	372	461
XVII	75	ex1966	Autobuses and autocars (station wagons)	N.K.	4.50	4.50	0.50	[e] Bound	-	[m] 11
			Chassis having a capacity of:							
XVII	75	1968	2 tons or less	Each	2,600.00	2,600.00	0.50	[e] Bound	31	
XVII	75	1969	More than 2 tons and up to 4 tons	Each	2,800.00	2,800.00	0.50	[e] Bound	48	
XVII	75	1970	More than 4 tons and up to 7 tons	Each	3,200.00	3,200.00	0.50	[e] Bound	-	-
XVII	75	1971	More than 7 tons	Each	3,200.00	3,200.00	0.50	[e] Bound		
			NOTE: Chassis imported with drivers' cabs shall be subject to the above-mentioned import duties plus 15 percent; if the trucks are imported complete the additional tax shall amount to 50 percent of the import duties chargeable.							
XVII	75	ex1972	Spare parts and separate pieces for automobiles, autobuses, autocars (station wagons), trucks or tractors, not mentioned elsewhere.	N.K.	7.50	7.50	0.50	[e] Bound	137	298

[a] For purpose of assessing the tariff rate.

[b] The road tax is bound against increase by article VI of the general provisions of the agreement; the unit for assessment of the road tax is the gross kilo.

[c] Includes imports of "other fresh fruits"; according to United States export statistics, apples and pears are the principal fruits exported to Iran under this classification.

[d] Imports of all fresh or dried vegetables, tinned or preserved.

[e] United States exports of canned fruits to Iran were valued at $1,600 in 1939 and $300 in 1940.

[f] Imports of films, exposed, developed, negative and positive.

[g] The existing monopoly tax of 15 percent ad valorem is removed.

[h] Less than $500.

[i] Imports of all agricultural machinery.

[j] Of the products included under this Iranian tariff classification for which export data are available, United States exports to Iran were valued at $305,000 in 1939 and $15,000 in 1940.

[k] Included in above figures for imports of articles under sec. XVI, ch. 72, no. 1771 to no. 1803.

[l] Includes imports of calculating machines and parts.

[m] Includes imports of ambulances, hearses, and circus automobiles.

TABLE B

Itemized List of Tariff Concessions Made to Iran (Schedule II)

(n.a. means statistics not available)

Paragraph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item (abbreviated description)	Rate of duty		Ad-valorem equivalent (percent) before agreement (based on 1939 imports from all countries)	United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars) from—			
		Before agreement	After agreement		Iran		All countries	
					1939	1940	1939	1940
59	Opium containing not less than 8.5 per centum of anhydrous morphine. [a]	$3 per pound	$18 per pound of anhydrous morphine contained therein, but not less than $1.80 nor more than $3 per pound of opium.	77 (based on 11% morphine content).	-	-	708	472
339	Copper table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, and copper hollow or flat ware, n.s.p.f.	35% ad valorem [b] (reduced from 40% ad valorem in United Kingdom agreement, effective 1/1/39).	30% ad valorem [b]	35	6	6	107	120
721 (d)	Sturgeon caviar, not boiled	30% ad valorem	30% ad valorem	30	-	-	[c] 135	[c] 68
736	Dried barberries, edible	2½¢ per pound	1¼¢ per pound	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
741	Dates, fresh or dried, in packages weighing more than 10 pounds:							
	With pits	1¢ per pound	1¢ per pound	30	14	25	614	681
	With pits removed	2¢ per pound	2¢ per pound	53	71	67	963	1,193
761	Pistache nuts:							
	Not shelled	1¼¢ per pound (reduced from 2½¢ per pound, Turkish agreement, effective 5/5/39).	1¼¢ per pound	[d] 6	157	88	373	556
	Shelled	2½¢ per pound (reduced from 5¢ per pound, Turkish agreement, effective 5/5/39).	2½¢ per pound	[d] 6	4	-	159	175
762	Apricot and peach kernels	3¢ per pound	2½¢ per pound	12	-	1	33	34
911 (a)	Cotton quilts or bedspreads, block-printed by hand.	25% ad valorem	12½% ad valorem	25	[e] 8	[e] 8	n.a.	n.a.
911 (b)	Cotton table covers, etc., block-printed by hand.	30% ad valorem	15% ad valorem	30	[e] 20	[e] 16	n.a.	n.a.
1102 (b)	Hair of the Cashmere goat:							
	In the grease or washed	34¢ per pound of clean content.	18¢ per pound of clean content.	[f] 43	(e)	[f] 9	[f] 11	[f] 43
	Scoured	37¢ per pound of clean content.	21¢ per pound of clean content.	-	-	-	-	-
	On the skin	32¢ per pound of clean content.	16¢ per pound of clean content.	-	-	-	-	-
	Sorted or matchings, not scoured	35¢ per pound of clean content.	19¢ per pound of clean content.	-	-	-	-	-
1116 (a)	Oriental rugs	30¢ per square foot, but not less than 45% ad valorem (reduced from 50¢ per square foot, but not less than 45% ad valorem in Turkish agreement, effective 5/5/39.	25¢ per square foot, but not less than 22½% ad valorem.	51	2,009	2,650	2,577	3,398

See footnotes at end of table, p. 312.

TABLE B—Continued

Itemized List of Tariff Concessions Made to Iran (Schedule II)—Continued

(n.a. means statistics not available)

Paragraph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item (abbreviated description)	Rate of duty		Ad-valorem equivalent (percent) before agreement (based on 1939 imports from all countries)	United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars) from—			
		Before agreement	After agreement		Iran		All countries	
					1939	1940	1939	1940
1528	Turquoise, cut bnt not set	10% ad valorem	5% ad valorem	10	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1529 (a)	Cotton quilts, bedspreads, table covers, etc., in part of fringe, block-printed by hand.	90% ad valorem [b]	45% ad valorem	n. a.	(c)	(c)	n. a.	n. a.
1552	Cigar and cigarette boxes:							
	Of wood, valued at 50 cents or more each.	60% ad valorem	30% ad valorem	60	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
	Of silver, valued at 40 cents or more per ounce.	60% ad valorem	30% ad valorem	60	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
1602	Asafetida, crude	Free	Bound free	-	7	6	10	8
1637	Bristles, not sorted or prepared	Free	Bound free	-	-	-	-	25
1668	Turquoise, rough and uncut	Free	Bound free	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1669	Quince seed, crude, non-germinating	Free	Bound free	-	61	117	68	142
1670	Saffron	Free	Bound free	-	-	-	78	49
1670	Madder	Free	Bound free	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1681	Furs and furskins, undressed, n.s.p.f.:							
	Badger	Free	Bound free	-	5	9	42	70
	Fox (other than silver or black fox)	Free (bound in United Kingdom agreement, effective 1/1/39, and Argentine agreement, effective 11/15/41).	Bound free	-	45	140	3,313	4,800
	Persian lamb and caracul	Free (bound in United Kingdom agreement, effective 1/1/39).	Bound free	-	354	1,660	15,974	27,752
	Lamb and sheep	Free (bound in United Kingdom agreement, effective 1/1/39, and Argentine agreement, effective 11/15/41).	Bound free	-	8	56	1,762	3,340
	Goat and kid	Free (bound in United Kingdom agreement, effective 1/1/39).	Bound free	-	1	33	613	1,369
	Marten	Free (bound in United Kingdom agreement, effective 1/1/39, and Turkish agreement, effective 5/5/39).	Bound free	-	72	104	2,290	2,049
	Wolf	Free (bound in Canadian agreements, effective 1/1/36 and 1/1/39).	Bound free	-	1	5	190	409
	Jackal	Free	Bound free	-	(c)	1	(c)	2
1686	Gums and resins:							
	Tragacanth	Free	Bound free	-	1,195	1,447	1,264	1,692
	Natural, n.s.p.f.	Free	Bound free	-	11	12	198	344
1700	Iron ore suitable for manufacture of pigments.	Free	Bound free	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

See foot notes at end of table, p. 312.

TABLE B—Continued

ITEMIZED LIST OF TARIFF CONCESSIONS MADE TO IRAN (SCHEDULE II)—Continued

(n.a. means statistics not available)

Paragraph number in Tariff Act of 1930	Item (abbreviated description)	Rate of duty		Ad-valorem equivalent (percent) before agreement (based on 1939 imports from all countries)	United States imports for consumption (in thousands of dollars) from—			
		Before agreement	After agreement		Iran		All countries	
					1939	1940	1939	1940
1755	Sausage casings of sheep, lamb, and goat.	Free (bound in Turkish agreement, effective 5/5/39, and Argentine agreement, effective 11/15/41).	Bound free	-	205	926	6,201	7,077
1768(2)	Cummin seed	Free	Bound free	-	1	30	74	188
1811	Antique rugs	Free	Bound free	-	12	43	71	60

[a] Imports controlled by the Bureau of Narcotics.

[b] In addition to the duty, articles in chief value of copper are subject to an import excise tax of 3 cents per pound under the provisions of sec. 601(c)(7) of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended.

[c] Does not include special imports (free) of $13,000 in 1939 and $42,000 in 1940.

[d] Based on imports from May 5 - December 31, after reduction under Turkish agreement.

[e] Imports of all such cotton articles whether or not hand-blocked.

[f] Imports of hair of the Cashmere goat are not separately available. Statistics given represent imports from China and Iran of "Hair of Cashmere goat and other like animals" which are presumed to be imports of hair of the Cashmere goat; large imports from other countries reported in category "Hair of Cashmere goat and other like animals" are chiefly alpaca and angora rabbit hair.

[g] Less than $500.

[h] Prior to December 1940, articles with a self fringe were dutiable under par. 911 at the same rate as similar unfringed articles.

[i] Included in imports under par. 911.

Treaty Information

AGRICULTURE

Agreements With Bahama Islands And Jamaica

[Released to the press April 5]

The State Department and the Department of Agriculture announced on April 5 that an agreement has been signed with the Government of Jamaica providing for the importation of up to 10,000 Jamaican agricultural workers into the United States to relieve farm-labor shortages in critical areas.

Conditions under which Jamaicans over 18 years old will be recruited, transported, and employed in agriculture in this country are similar to those governing the transportation and agricultural employment of workers from Mexico and the Bahama Islands. The agreement with Mexico was made August 4, 1942,[1] and one was negotiated with the Bahaman Government last March 16.

The Jamaican nationals will not be imported to displace United States farm workers or to reduce previously established wage rates. United States health authorities, in cooperation with Jamaican health authorities, will pass on

[1] BULLETIN of Aug. 8, 1942, p. 689.

the physical fitness of workers signed up under this program. When their work contracts expire, the workers will be returned to Jamaica.

They will be available for work as needed in the West, the Middle West, and the East. They will be housed in farm-labor-supply centers. Recruiting in Jamaica is expected to start next week.

The agreement was negotiated at Kingston, Jamaica, under the auspices of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and the American Consulate by Fred Morrell, Assistant Director of the Agricultural Labor Administration, and Mr. Samuel Zemurray, representing the Secretary of Agriculture.

ARBITRATION

Permanent Court of Arbitration

[Released to the press April 7]

The President has approved the designation of Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Legal Adviser, Department of State, to succeed himself as a member on the part of the United States of America of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. This designation is in accordance with the provisions of The Hague Conventions of July 29, 1899 (Treaty Series 392) and October 18, 1907 (Treaty Series 536) and is for a period of six years, which will terminate on March 9, 1949.

The Court was first established in 1900, and its members constitute a panel of competent jurists from which arbitrators may be chosen by states parties to a dispute to pass upon that controversy. Members, acting as national groups, are also entitled to nominate candidates in the election of judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Each signatory power can select a maximum of four members. The present membership on the part of the United States of America of the Permanent Court of Arbitration follows: Manley O. Hudson, of Massachusetts; Green H. Hackworth, of Kentucky; Henry L. Stimson, of New York; Michael Francis Doyle, of Pennsylvania.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement and Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention

Bahamas

The Director of the Inter-American Radio Office at Habana, Cuba, has informed this Government of the desire of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to adhere in the name of the Bahamas to the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement and to the Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention which were signed at Habana on December 13, 1937.

In acknowledging this notification the Government of the United States pointed out: (1) that under the provisions of article 3 of the convention relating to voting at conferences, representatives of the Government of the Bahamas would have voice but no vote in future inter-American conferences, the agreements resulting therefrom being nevertheless open for adherence through the medium of their home Government; (2) that under the specific terms of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement the Government of the Bahamas does not appear to be eligible for adherence under the terms of part I, sections 1 and 2, and part VII. Therefore it will accordingly be necessary for all the parties to the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement to give their specific approval to the adherence to the agreement by the Government of the Bahamas.

The countries which have ratified the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (Treaty Series 962) are the United States of America, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico. Newfoundland has adhered to the agreement.

The countries which have ratified the Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention (Treaty Series 938) are the United States of America, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, and Peru. Paraguay has adhered to the convention *ad referendum*.

COMMERCE

Trade Agreement With Iran

On April 8, 1943 a trade agreement between the United States and Iran was signed at Washington by the Secretary of State and the Minister of Iran. It will shortly be printed in the Executive Agreement Series.

An analysis of the general provisions and reciprocal benefits of the agreement appears in this BULLETIN under the heading "Commercial Policy".

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press April 9]

Dr. Fernando Ortiz, well-known Cuban jurist and sociologist and a leading authority on ethnographic conditions in the Caribbean area, accompanied by Mrs. Ortiz, will arrive in Washington April 12 for a two months' visit to the United States as a guest of the Department of State.

While in this country he will visit leading cultural centers in Washington, New York, and other cities and will carry out special research at Field Institute in Chicago.

Legislation

Red Cross: Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 77th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 2441 and H. R. 7420, bills to implement article 28 of the convention signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929, relating to the use of the emblem and name of the Red Cross or the coat of arms of the Swiss Confederation for commercial or other purposes. December 4 and 8, 1942. (Reintroduced in 78th Cong. as S. 469 and S. 470.) iv, 108 pp.

State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1944 (78th Cong., 1st sess.):

Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, on the Department of State Appropriation Bill (H.R. 2397), February 1943. 349 pp.

H. Rept. 343, on H. R. 2397. 50 pp.

Hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, on the Department of Commerce Appropriation Bill, February and March 1943. [Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, pp. 49–69.] 274 pp.

Authorizing the deportation of aliens to countries allied with the United States. S. Rept. 156, 78th Cong. 2 pp.

Communication from the President of the United States transmitting draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers," contained in the Department of State appropriation act for the fiscal year 1943 [making the appropriation available for salaries for ambassadors to Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua]. H. Doc. 152, 78th Cong. 2 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Temporary Raising of Level of Lake St. Francis During Low-Water Periods: Agreement and Exchange of Notes Between the United States of America and Canada—Agreement effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington October 5 and 9, 1942; exchange of notes signed at Washington November 10, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 291. Publication 1897. 4 pp. 5¢.

Development of Foodstuffs Production in Brazil: Agreement Between the United States of America and Brazil—Signed at Rio de Janeiro September 3, 1942; effective September 3, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 302. Publication 1898. 9 pp. 5¢.

Inter-American Highway: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington January 30 and February 13, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 294. Publication 1902. 3 pp. 5¢.

Inter-American Highway: Agreement Between the United States of America and Honduras—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Washington September 9 and October 26, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 296. Publication 1903. 3 pp. 5¢.

Health and Sanitation Program: Agreement Between the United States of America and Bolivia—Effected by exchange of notes signed at La Paz July 15 and 16, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 300. Publication 1905. 4 pp. 5¢.

Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic—Effected by exchange of notes signed at Ciudad Trujillo December 9 and 10, 1942. Executive Agreement Series 297. Publication 1906. 10 pp. 5¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 6, April 9, 1943, Containing Additions, Amendments, and Deletions Made Since Revision IV of November 12, 1942. Publication 1909. 94 pp. Free.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Price, 10 cents - - - - Subscription price, $2.75 a year

PUBLISHED WEEKLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET